

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

APPLICATION — PART 1

(Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

Instructions: Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application form has been received (P.L. 94-455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year and may be sent separately or with Part 2.

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. NAME OF PROPERTY:

Address of property Street 1601-1605 Frederick Avenue

City Baltimore County _____ State Maryland Zip Code 21223

Name of historic district in which property is located Union Square Historic District

2. DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

(see instructions for map and photograph requirements—use reverse side if necessary)

See Attached Sheets

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

(use reverse side if necessary)

See Attached Sheets

Date of construction (if known) 1869 ☒ Original site ☐ Moved Date of alterations (if known) Early 20th century

4. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:

Name Harris Belinkie

Street 13 South Carrollton Avenue

City Baltimore State MD Zip Code 21223

Telephone Number (during day) Area Code (301) 539-2552

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is to the best of my knowledge correct and that I am owner of the property described above

Signature Justin B. Gurn agent for Harris Belinkie Date 5/26/82

For office use only

The structure described above is included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and ☒ contributes ☐ does not contribute to the character of the district

The structure ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60)

The structure is located in a district which ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60) and ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to contribute to the character of said district

Signature [Signature] Date 6-9-82

State Historic Preservation Officer

This property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and, if subject to depreciation under section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954

☐ is hereby certified a historic structure

☐ does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet

Signature _____ Date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Name/address of Property: 1601-1605 Frederick Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21223Name/address of Owner: Harris Belinkie, 13 South Carrollton AvenueBaltimore, MD 21223Telephone: (301) 539-2552Prepared by: Barbara A. Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.Telephone: (301) 837-3691DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

1601-1603 Frederick Avenue exemplifies the 19th century commercial style buildings found along Baltimore Street in the Union Square Historic District. Buildings similar to it in age, color, materials, scale, and proportion and style all blend together to create the distinctive character of the Union Square Historic District. This Italianate style structure exhibits the typical 19th century commercial form of a store space on the first floor and residential space above.

The structure is three stories high built of masonry with a painted running bond brick facade. It has a shed roof with a central chimney, and the basic plan is a trapezoidal shape conforming to the irregular lot. (Photos 1-3)

The first floor consists of a wood and glass storefront with paneled spandrel panels and a series of transoms above large, glazed windows which are not original. Three doors lead into the structure: one in the second and fourth bays from the east and one in the western most bay. The easternmost bay contains an unusual wood paneled door with a variety of moldings. Above the storefront there is a wooden, bracketed cornice. (Photos 1,5,6)

The next two floors consist of four over four double hung wood windows with wood subsills and flat arches. The second floor windows are much taller than the third. The roof has a wooden cornice with modillion blocks and molded dentils. (Photo 1)

The east side of the structure is approximately six bays long, also faced with painted running bond brick. The north bay on the first floor consists of a storefront window with spandrel panels and transoms. The windows on this floor have been bricked in. The southern most bay contains a wood framed doorway with a plain surround and a bracketed hood above. The flush, recessed wood door has cement steps and a wood framed transom. (Photo 2)

The windows above this floor are identical to those on the main facade except those on the second story are shorter than the main facade's.

The west facade is three bays long, constructed of six course common bond brick. On the first story, the northern and central bays have the addition of 1605. There is a wood paneled door with a flat arch above leading into the southernmost bay. The second floor consists of four over four double hung wood windows with wood subsills and flat arches. The southern-most bay has a one room, saltbox shaped frame addition with asphalt siding. It has a six over six double hung wood window. The third floor has windows in the central and southern bays which are identical to those below, with a corbeled brick cornice above them. There is an interior brick end chimney above the north bay. (Photos 3,4)

Name/address of Property: 1601-1605 Frederick Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21223

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

1605 Frederick Avenue is a small one story, two bay square, brick building attached to the main structure at 1601-1603. It has a painted running bond facade with a modillion block brick coping. The east bay contains a large wood framed boarded display window. The west bay contains a recessed wood paneled door with plain wood reveals. The west wall of this structure is built of five course common bond brick and is two bays long with boarded windows. There are no openings in the south wall. The roof is a shed style sloping to the west. (Photo 26)

The interior of 1601-1603 Frederick Avenue consists of two large, very deteriorated rooms on the first floor, with bathrooms against the south wall. Two enclosed stairs lead to the third floor: one against the structures' south wall behind the bathroom, and one on the west wall. The second floor spaces have a complex, unorganized plan which resulted from its conversion into apartments. The decorative work is simple consisting of plain surrounds and baseboards. One fireplace has a plain mantelpiece; the other has a chamfered, raised panel surround and plain shelf. The doors are all wood with four panels. (Photos 7-17)

The stairs to the third floor has a banister with molded newel posts and balusters. The plan here has also been subdivided into apartments. The detailing is identical to the second floor. The general condition of the building's interior is very poor because of its age and lack of maintenance. (Photos 18-25)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION--PART I

B-3879

Name/address of Property: 1601-1605 Frederick Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21223

Name/address of Owner: Harris Belinkie, 13 South Carrollton Avenue

Baltimore, MD 21223

Telephone: (301) 539-2552

Prepared by: Barbara A. Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.

Telephone: (301) 837-3691

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1601-1605 Frederick Avenue contributes to the Union Square Historic District for historical and architectural reasons. The age of the building, its scale, proportions, original materials, and detail are all compatible with the adjacent structures and establish a unified, well-preserved streetscape. This structure possesses an exceptionally well-preserved commercial facade -- few of which avoided 20th century "improvement". Its history, in turn, reflects the importance of Baltimore as a commercial corridor within the predominately residential district.

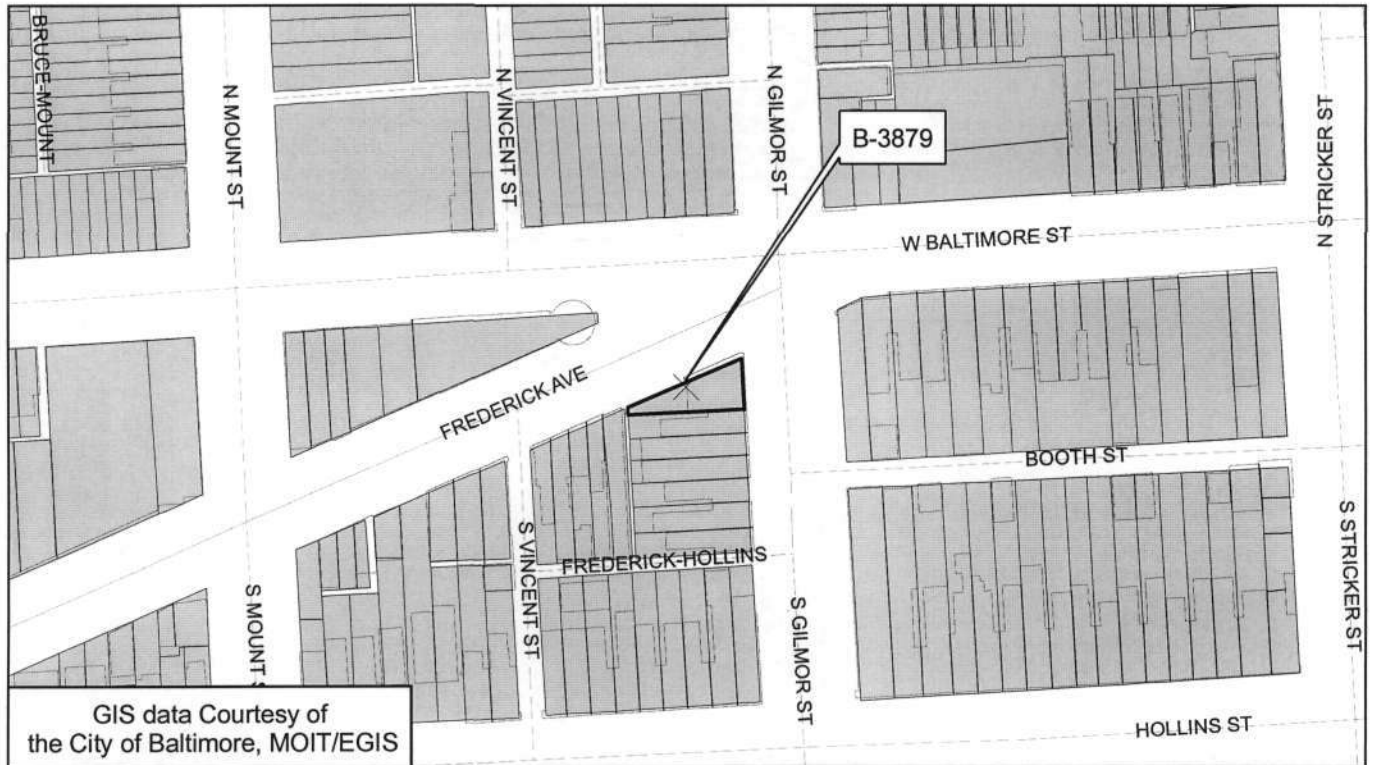
The Union Square District is a remarkably intact mid-late 19th century residential and commercial district in West Baltimore. The district is an excellent example of what American cities were like in the last half of the 19th century. Recent urban renewal and preservation efforts are rehabilitating and conserving the character of the district.

The Union Square District originally was rural countryside containing the estates of wealthy Baltimoreans. Some development began along the Baltimore-Frederick Turnpike (opened in 1807), but construction really did not begin until two simultaneous events took place: creation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminal at Poppleton and Pratt Streets, and an enormous increase in foreign immigration into Baltimore. The railroad attracted other industries nearby such as Ross Winan's locomotive shops and the Bartlett-Hayward stove and architectural iron works company. The need to house these industrial workers and immigrants caused a housing boom in the eastern blocks of the district and nearby areas.

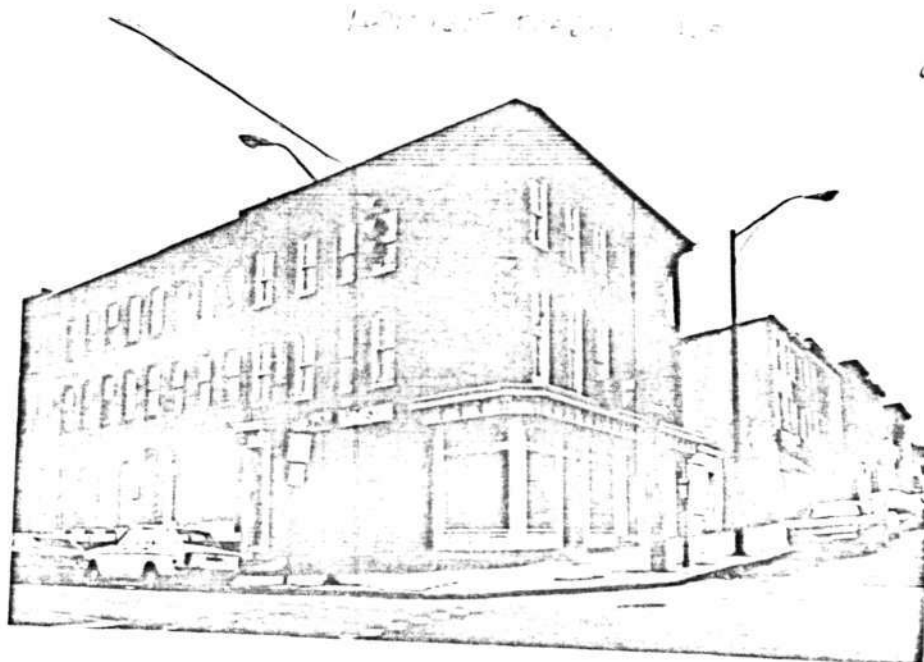
Hollins Market, established in 1835, supplied these residents with food and supplies. In 1847, the Donnell family, who owned most of the western acreage in the district, donated a block of land to the city for a park, and then developed the adjacent land as a real estate venture. At the same time, commercial development expanded along Baltimore Street and around the market.

In the 1870's, the majority of construction in the district took place in the midst of a city wide building boom which followed the Civil War. Although residential construction ended in the district, commercial construction and re-development continued on the still busy Baltimore Street. The general area thrived into the 1920's. At that point, the district experienced the usual urban dynamics which caused economic, social, and physical decline within the cities: important industries shrank or relocated such as the railroad yards and iron works factory, improved transportation and government housing programs enticed wealthier residents out of the area; poor Appalachian whites and Southern blacks were moving into the city, which encouraged even more of the existing population to depart.

B-3879
1601-1605 Frederick Avenue
Block 212 Lot 030
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad.



B-3879



B-3879

